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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/032,325	PERHOLTZ ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jeffrey R. Swearingen	2145	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 July 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *See Continuation Sheet* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *123-128,136-140,144-162,165-170,172-183,186-190,193-226 and 239-246* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *20080408, 20071205, 20071119*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1-21,123-128,136-140,144-162,165-170,172-183,186-190,193-226 and 239-246.

DETAILED ACTION

Reissue Applications

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 123-128, 136-140, 144-162, 165-170, 172-183, 186-190, 193-226, and 239-246 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

2. Claims 1-21 are allowed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 136-139, 144 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sheets (US 4,513,373).

5. In regard to claim 136, Sheets disclosed:

a remote access facility; Sheets '573, column 2, lines 3-25

a non-dedicated serial channel; and Sheets '573, column 2, lines 3-25

a computer access interface receiving from the remote access facility via the non-dedicated serial channel the digitized keyboard signals and transmitting to the remote access facility via the non-dedicated serial channel a digitized version of the analog video signals, wherein the non-dedicated serial channel is

between the remote access facility and the computer access interface. Sheets '573, column 2, lines 26-30

6. In regard to claim 137, Sheets disclosed:

the channel includes a network. Sheets '573, column 3, lines 15-32

7. In regard to claim 138, Sheets disclosed:

the channel includes a wireline. Sheets '573, column 2, lines 56-65

8. In regard to claim 139, Sheets disclosed:

the channel includes a modem-to-modem communication channel. Sheets '573, column 2, lines 56-65

9. In regard to claim 144, Sheets disclosed:

the computer access interface further receives computer keyboard commands from the computer processor and transmits the keyboard commands on the non-dedicated serial channel to the remote access facility. This is the dumb terminal in Sheets. Sheets '573, column 2, lines 26-30; column 3, line 61 - column 4, line 3.

10. Claim 246 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Moore (US 4,816,810).

11. In regard to claim 246, Moore disclosed:

a host mouse; column 2, line 49

a video capture circuit to intercept analog video signals from the host device and applying the analog video signals to the host monitor such that the host monitor displays a host pointer associated with the host mouse; column 2, line 64 – column 3, line 7; column 3, lines 30-57

a mouse capture circuit to capture remote mouse signals from the remote workstation over a telecommunication path and to transmit the remote mouse signals to the host device for further processing as though the remote mouse signals were received from the host mouse; column 5, lines 38-61; column 6, lines 1-14

a mouse adjustment process to cause the host pointer on the host monitor to jump to a position determined by the remote mouse signals. Column 5, lines 16-13

12. Claims 165-168, 186-190, 211, 212, 220-221, 243-246 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Rhyne (US 4,901,223).

13. In regard to claim 165, Rhyne disclosed:

a user station, comprising:

an analog video source generating analog video signals; column 5, line 14

an analog video port exhibiting the analog video signals; column 5, line 14

a video display connected to the video port to retrieve from the port the analog video signals and to display the retrieved analog video signals; column 5, line 14

a video processor to receive, digitize and packetize the analog video signals into packeted digital video signals; column 8, lines 5-16

a network connector to establish a logical digital data path from the user station to a remote station and to deliver the packeted digital video signals onto the established logical digital data path; column 4, lines 64-67

a keyboard port for keyboard signals, the network connector also delivering keyboard signals from the remote station to the keyboard port via the established logical digital data path; column 8, lines 61-63

a mouse port for mouse signals, the network connector also delivering mouse signals from the remote station to the mouse port via the established logical digital data path; and column 9, lines 27-42

a processor to retrieve the keyboard and mouse signals from the remote station and to instruct the analog video source to generate new analog video signals based on the retrieved keyboard and mouse signals. Column 10, lines 31-67

14. In regard to claim 166, Rhyne disclosed:

the network connector includes a modem. Column 4, lines 64-67

15. In regard to claim 167, Rhyne disclosed:

the network connector includes a router to read addresses on the packeted digital video signals and route the packeted digital video signals along the established logical digital data path based on the addresses. Column 4, lines 64-67

16. In regard to claim 168, Rhyne disclosed:

a plurality of user stations;

the system further comprising:

a remote computer, having:

a data entry device port to receive entry device data entered from a standard keyboard or mouse; and column 10, lines 31-67

a video processor to receive, de-digitize and de-packetize the packeted digital video signals back into the analog video signals. Column 10, lines 31-67

17. In regard to claim 186, Rhyne disclosed:

an on-screen display generator to create a menu for a monitor associated with the keyboard signals, said menu listing the selected computer processor among a plurality of other computer processors for selection by a user of the monitor; column 4, lines 58-61

a network access device to interface with a network including the plurality of computer processors and the selected computer processor; column 4, lines 64-67

a video interface to receive information indicative of the video signals from the network via the network access device; column 10, lines 1-11

a keyboard interface to read the keyboard signals and to deliver the keyboard signals to the selected computer processor via the network and the network access device. column 10, lines 31-67

18. In regard to claim 187, Rhyne disclosed:

a mouse interface to read the mouse signals and to deliver the mouse signals to the selected computer processor via from the network and the network access device. column 9, lines 27-42

19. In regard to claim 188, Rhyne disclosed:

the keyboard interface communicates with the selected computer processor through a keyboard port of the selected computer processor. Column 9, lines 27-42

20. In regard to claim 189, Rhyne disclosed:

the mouse interface communicates with the selected computer processor through a mouse port of the selected computer processor. Column 9, lines 27-42

21. In regard to claim 190, Rhyne disclosed:

an on-screen display generator to create a menu for a monitor associated with the keyboard signals, said menu listing the selected computer processor among a plurality of computer processors for selection by a user of the monitor. column 4, lines 58-61

22. In regard to claim 212, Rhyne disclosed:

a user input process to capture the user input signals for digital transmission to the host computer; column 5, lines 12-26

a video process to capture the video input signals, digitize them and format them for transmission to the remote computer, even when the host computer has locked up to no longer accept any user input signals; column 10, lines 18-54

a standard remote access engine:

to communicate the user input signals on the transmission medium between the host and remote computers, and column 10, lines 1-11

to communicate the video signals, in digital format, on the transmission medium between the host and remote computers, even when the host computer has locked up to no longer accept any user input signals. Column 10, lines 1-11

23. In regard to claim 220, Rhyne disclosed:

a remote access engine; column 4, line 64 – column 5, line 3

a data bus; column 4, line 64 – column 5, line 3

a set of circuit modules in communication with a set of corresponding host computers to receive analog video signals from the corresponding host computers, to digitize the analog video signals, to synchronize the video signals to a video display characteristic of the remote computer, and to present the digitized and synchronized video signals to the data bus; column 8, lines 5-36

a communication port establishing a network connection via the network medium between the remote access engine and a selected one of said set of circuit modules to receive the digitized and synchronized video signals and to deliver the selected digitized video signals to the remote computer for display. Column 8, lines 5-36

24. In regard to claim 221, Rhyne disclosed:

each circuit module includes:

a main CPU to coordinate a digital to analog conversion of host video signals from a corresponding host computer; column 8, lines 5-36

a field programmable gate array, in communication with the main CPU; column 8, lines 5-36

a video interface circuit, in communication with the field programmable gate array, to capture the host video signals for the main CPU and field programmable gate array; column 10, lines 31-54

a video RAM to store host video signals digitized by the main CPU and field programmable gate array, and to deliver the digitized video signals to the remote access engine for delivery to the remote computer, the video RAM in communication with the field programmable gate array to receive at least video sync processing from the field programmable gate array; column 10, lines 31-54

at least one of a mouse driver circuit and a keyboard driver circuit, in communication with the main CPU, to receive, respectively, mouse and keyboard information from the remote computer; Figure 3, items 46 and 48

a bus controller, in communication with the field programmable gate array, to communicate information identifying the digitized host video signals and the mouse and keyboard information to the remote access engine. Column 8, lines 5-36

25. Claim 211 is substantially the same as claims 220-221

26. In regard to claim 243, Rhyne disclosed:

a video process to capture and digitize the video signals from the host PC including video signals indicating a position of a mouse pointer on a monitor associated with the host PC, the position of said mouse pointer identified by the video process being delayed by a period associated with the capturing and digitizing steps; column 10, line 55 – column 11, line 5

a mouse synchronizer to capture a current mouse position of the mouse pointer on the monitor associated with the remote PC; column 10, line 55 – column 11, line 5

a video application to communicate the current mouse position of the mouse pointer on the monitor associated with the remote PC to the host PC whereupon the host PC jumps the host mouse pointer to a position coincident with the current mouse position. column 10, line 55 – column 11, line 5

27. In regard to claim 244, Rhyne disclosed:

the current mouse position is communicated from the remote computer to the mouse synchronizer in the form of current X/Y coordinates of the remote computer mouse pointer. column 10, line 55 – column 11, line 5; column 19, lines 46-66

28. In regard to claim 245, Rhyne disclosed:

the mouse synchronizer captures the current mouse position of the mouse pointer on the monitor associated with the remote PC whenever a remote user clicks a mouse button. Column 5, line 65 – column 6, line 3

29. In regard to claim 246, Rhyne disclosed:

a host mouse; column 5, line 16

a video capture circuit to intercept analog video signals from the host device and applying the analog video signals to the host monitor such that the host monitor displays a host pointer associated with the host mouse; column 10, line 55 – column 11, line 5

a mouse capture circuit to capture remote mouse signals from the remote workstation over a telecommunication path and to transmit the remote mouse signals to the host device for further processing as though the remote mouse signals were received from the host mouse; column 10, line 55 – column 11, line 5

a mouse adjustment process to cause the host pointer on the host monitor to jump to a position determined by the remote mouse signals. column 10, line 55 – column 11, line 5

30. Claims 157-162 and 241-242 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lemon et al. (US 4,674,041).

31. In regard to claim 157, Lemon disclosed:

a host unit connected between the remote processor and the host computer which (1) causes screen data output on the host display device port to appear also on the remote display device whereby at least a situation requiring a reset operation appears at the host unit and (2) upon receipt of a reset command, causes the host unit to initiate a reset operation of the host computer. column 26, lines 28-37. Column 27, lines 55-56

32. In regard to claim 158, Lemon disclosed:

the host unit also automatically causes a reset operation whenever a connection between the remote processor and the host unit is terminated. Column 10, lines 28-60

33. In regard to claim 159, Lemon disclosed:

the host unit receives communications from the remote processor via a telephone carrier signal and the host unit includes a carrier detect circuit and automatically causes the reset operation upon a determination made by the carrier detect circuit of the absence or presence of the carrier signal. Column 10, lines 28-60

34. Claim 160 is substantially the same as claim 157.

35. Claim 161 is substantially the same as claim 158.

36. Claim 162 is substantially the same as claim 159.

37. In regard to claim 241, Lemon disclosed:

a remote access process to establish a logical data path between the host computer and the remote computer; column 26, lines 28-37

a control module having an AC power input to receive AC power from an external power source, an AC power output to deliver the AC power from the external power source to the host computer, a

switch therebetween, and a control data input to receive a reboot signal and thereupon interrupt AC power to the host computer by operation of the switch; column 8, lines 54-55; column 27, lines 55-56

a communication circuit establishing a different logical data path between the remote computer and the communication circuit, the communication circuit delivering the reboot signal to the control module when commanded to do so by the remote computer via the different logical data path. column 26, lines 28-37. Column 27, lines 55-56

38. In regard to claim 242, Lemon disclosed:

the communication circuit is a modem. Column 4, line 20

39. Claims 194-210 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Edgard et al. (US 5,248,964).

40. In regard to claim 194, Edgard disclosed:

a microprocessor controlled computer hardware device working even if the data processing device is locked up and no longer processing data or input commands, wherein the microprocessor controlled computer hardware device includes a video raster signal input circuit for receiving a video raster signal representative of the information displayed on the video display terminal from the data processing device and a converter communicating with the video raster signal input circuit to convert the video raster signal into a digital signal representative of the information contained in the video raster signal. Column 2, lines 43-64

41. In regard to claim 195, Edgard disclosed:

said converter comprises a character determiner for determining the identity of each character displayed on the video display terminal and for generating a digital code indicative of the identity of said each character displayed on the video display terminal, and column 10, lines 19-54

wherein said character determiner comprises circuitry for generating a series of cyclic redundancy checks, wherein each said cyclic redundancy check is generated from the pixel information associated with each character location on the video display terminal. Column 10, lines 19-54

42. In regard to claim 196, Edgard disclosed:

a transmitter coupled to said converter for transmitting said digital code to a remote location. Column 4, lines 51-67

43. In regard to claim 197, Edgard disclosed:

a receiver at said remote location coupled to said transmitter for receiving said digital codes transmitted by said transmitter; and column 4, lines 17-23

a remote video display coupled to said receiver for displaying said digital codes received from said receiver, said display showing an image sufficiently similar to that shown on the video display terminal to allow a user to determine the operational status of the data processing device. column 4, lines 17-23

44. In regard to claim 198, Edgard disclosed:

said digital codes are transmitted to said remote location in response to a command received from said remote location requesting that said digital codes be transmitted. Column 4, lines 63-67

45. In regard to claim 199, Edgard disclosed:

a network for interconnecting a plurality of said microprocessor controlled computer hardware devices with one another and for allowing a user at said remote location to selectively access any one or said microprocessor controlled computer hardware devices or its associated data processing device. column 4, lines 17-23

46. In regard to claim 200, Edgard disclosed:

a memory connected with said converter for storing said digital codes to retain an image of the information displayed on the video display terminal; and Column 10, lines 19-54

a controller coupled to said memory and said converter for monitoring changes to said image and for storing said digital codes representative of said changes in said memory, whereby said memory contains a series of image frames that can be used by an operator to determine the cause of a system failure. Column 10, lines 19-54

47. In regard to claim 201, Edgard disclosed:

a trainer coupled to said character determiner for generating a predetermined character display and for storing said digital codes generated by said character determiner representative of each character on said predetermined display; and Column 10, lines 19-54

a comparator communicating with said trainer and said character determiner for comparing said digital codes generated for an unknown display on said video display terminal with said digital codes representative of each character on said predetermined display, whereby the identity of each character displayed on said unknown display can be determine. Column 10, lines 19-54

48. In regard to claim 202, Edgard disclosed:

a synchronization signal input circuit for receiving from the data processing device a horizontal synchronization signal, and a pixel clock generator connected with said synchronization signal input circuit and said converter for generating a pixel clock signal, wherein said data processing device is a personal computer and said video raster signal input circuit comprises a circuit interconnected between said personal computer and the video display terminal. Column 2, lines 43-64

49. In regard to claim 203, Edgard disclosed:

the data processing device is a personal computer, wherein the video raster signal input circuit is coupled to said personal computer for receiving a video raster signal and a horizontal synchronization signal from said personal computer, and wherein the system further comprises:

a video signal output circuit coupled to said video display terminal and said video signal input circuit for supplying said video raster signal and said horizontal synchronization signal to said video display terminal; Column 10, lines 19-54

a host site command input circuit located with said personal computer for receiving commands from a host site user to be processed by said personal computer; Column 10, lines 19-54

a command output circuit coupled to said local command input circuit and with a standard keyboard interface of said personal computer for supplying commands to be processed by said personal computer to said standard keyboard interface of said personal computer; Column 10, lines 19-54

a transmitter coupled to said converter and said command output circuit for transmitting said digital signal to a remote location and for transmitting commands received from said remote location to said command output circuit; Column 10, lines 19-54

a remote command input circuit at said remote location coupled to said transmitter for receiving commands to be transmitted to and executed by said personal computer; and Column 10, lines 19-54

a remote video display for receiving said digital signals representative of the information contained in said video raster signal and for displaying said signals to allow a user at said remote location to view the information displayed on said video display terminal coupled to said personal computer, Column 10, lines 19-54

wherein the converter comprises a pixel clock generator for generating a pixel clock signal; column 2, lines 43-64

whereby computer service personnel at the remote location can determine the present operating status of the file server, determine repair action to be taken if necessary, and initiate said repair action by transmitting commands to be executed by said personal computer to said personal computer. Column 10, lines 19-54

50. In regard to claim 204, Edgard disclosed:

receiving the video raster signal; and column 2, lines 43-64

converting the video raster signal into a digital signal representative of the information contained in the video raster signal independently from the data processing device. column 2, lines 43-64

51. In regard to claim 205, Edgard disclosed:

said converting step includes the steps of determining the identity of each character displayed on the video display terminal and generating a digital code indicative of the identity of said each character displayed on the video display terminal, wherein said step of generating a digital code comprises the step of generating a series of cyclic redundancy checks from the pixel information associated with each character location on the video display terminal. Column 10, lines 19-54

52. In regard to claim 206, Edgard disclosed:

transmitting said digital codes to a remote location. Column 4, lines 51-67

53. In regard to claim 207, Edgard disclosed:

receiving said digital codes transmitted to said remote location; and column 4, lines 17-23

displaying said digital codes received from said remote location to create an image sufficiently similar to that shown on the video display terminal to allow a user to determine the operational status of the data processing device. column 4, lines 17-23

54. In regard to claim 208, Edgard disclosed:

said step of transmitting said digital codes to said remote location is performed in response to a command received from said remote location requesting that said digital codes be transmitted. Column 4, lines 63-67

55. In regard to claim 209, Edgard disclosed:

analyzing a predetermined character sequence displayed on the video display terminal to determine the identity of each character displayed on said video display terminal; column 10, lines 19-54

generating a digital code representative of each character in said character sequence displayed on said video display terminal; and column 10, lines 19-54

storing said digital codes in a memory, whereby future unknown screen displays can be compared with said digital codes to determine the identity of characters displayed on said future unknown screen displays. Column 10, lines 19-54

56. In regard to claim 210, Edgard disclosed:

receiving a horizontal synchronization signal from the data processing device; and column 2, lines 43-64

generating a pixel clock signal in synchronization with said horizontal synchronization signal, wherein said data processing device is a personal computer, and said video raster signal in intercepted between said personal computer and the video display terminal. Column 2, lines 43-64

57. Claims 123-125, 213-219, 239 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gurley (US 5,036,315).

58. In regard to claim 123, Gurley disclosed:

plural host computer sites, each host computer site having at least one host computer, the at least one host computer including a host processor, a host input device, and a host display device; column 22, lines 52-66

a remote processor situated at a remote site, the remote processor having a remote display device and a remote input device connected thereto; column 22, lines 52-66

a network linking the remote site and each of the plural host computer sites, the network facilitating a first connection between a first selected host computer at a first host computer site and the remote site, and during the first connection either: column 22, lines 52-66

(a) transmitting screen data from the host display device of the first selected host computer to the remote display device, and column 22, lines 52-57

(b) transmitting input signals from the remote input device to the first selected host computer for controlling the first selected host computer;

an on-screen display process, execution of the on-screen display process at the remote site providing a pop-up screen on the remote display device, the pop-up comprising a menu identifying the host computers at the plural host computer sites, the pop-up screen at least overlaying the video appearing on the remote display device as a result of the first connection; whereupon operation of the remote input device in response to the menu of the pop-up screen causes the remote site to terminate the first connection and to establish a second connection between a second selected host computer and the remote site. Column 21, lines 17-21

59. In regard to claim 124, Gurley disclosed:

the second selected host computer is situated at a second host computer site. Column 22, lines 55-57; column 23, lines 23-50

60. In regard to claim 125, Gurley disclosed:

at least one of the plural host computer sites comprises a network of host computers. Column 23, lines 23-50

61. In regard to claim 213, Gurley disclosed:

video buffer circuits to receive, respectively, red, green and blue analog video signals from the host server; column 13, lines 11-49

sync polarity circuits to receive, respectively, horizontal and vertical sync signals from the host server; column 16, lines 1-30

analog to digital converters communicating with the video buffer circuits to receive the red, green and blue analog video signals and convert them to digital video signals; column 13, lines 11-49

a phase locked loop video dot clock circuit communicating with the sync polarity circuits and outputting a dot clock signal; column 16, lines 1-30

a TTL converter receiving the digital video signals and converting them to a TTL format; and column 16, lines 1-30

a video processing circuit, including a cpu and a programmable gate array, connected to the sync polarity circuits, the phase locked loop video dot clock circuit, and the TTL converter to automatically determine a graphics mode of the red, green and blue analog video signals. Column 16, lines 1-30

62. In regard to claim 214, Gurley disclosed:

the programmable gate array includes circuitry to determine a video frame rate characteristic of the red, green and blue analog video signals. Column 16, lines 1-30

63. In regard to claim 215, Gurley disclosed:

the graphics mode includes a number of available colors. Column 17, lines 19-48

64. In regard to claim 216, Gurley disclosed:

the graphics mode includes a screen resolution in horizontal pixels per screen by vertical pixels per screen. Column 16, lines 1-30

65. In regard to claim 217, Gurley disclosed:

the graphics mode includes a table characterizing a number of available colors versus a screen resolution in horizontal pixels per screen by vertical pixels per screen. Column 17, lines 19-48

66. In regard to claim 218, Gurley disclosed:

the video processing circuit includes memory to store a set of predefined video graphics mode characteristics, and wherein the video processing circuit further divides the red, green and blue analog

video signals into one or more video screen segment parts and compares the video screen segment parts to the stored predefined video graphics mode characteristics. Column 17, lines 19-48

67. In regard to claim 219, Gurley disclosed:

the video processing circuit includes a video checksum manager for storing and managing checksums associated with each video screen segment part. Column 16, lines 31-63

68. In regard to claim 239, Gurley disclosed:

video input circuitry to receive the RGB video information from the Host computer; column 16, lines 31-63

video processing circuitry to digitize the RGB video information and to decode a video format of the RGB video information received by the video input circuitry; and column 16, lines 31-63

a flash palette converter circuit, including:

an address mux receiving the digitized RGB video information as a stream of digital RGB pixel data; column 16, lines 31-63

a flash palette converter RAM being addressed by the stream of digital RGB pixel data and outputting for each RGB pixel a palette index byte corresponding to a color value of said RGB pixel. column 16, lines 31-63

69. Claim 193 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Moore (US 5,287,461).

70. In regard to claim 193, Moore disclosed:

a hardware host unit coupled to a host computer different from the hardware host unit; and column 5, lines 11-34

a remote computer software utility, located at a remote site computer, comprising:

a connection utility to establish a communication session with the host unit over a communication link; and column 5, lines 11-34

a pop up menu utility providing at least a user choice at the remote site computer to obtain access to the host computer via the communication utility. Column 5, lines 11-34

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

71. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

72. Claims 140, 145-151, 169-183 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gurley in view of Sheets.

73. In regard to claims 140 and 145-151, Gurley disclosed a video synchronization system between multiple computers. Gurley gave suggestion to use the video synchronization on a network. Gurley, column 23, lines 25-27. Sheets disclosed the basic setup of a local area network. Sheets, abstract. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the basic teachings of the LAN in Sheets with Gurley because Gurley specifically stated that a networked computer system could be used in implementation.

74. In regard to claim 140, Gurley disclosed:

the computer processor includes a computer keyboard port and a computer video device port, the computer access interface including a dedicated link to the keyboard port for transmitting the keyboard signals to the computer processor and including another dedicated link to the video device port for receiving the analog video signals from the computer processor. Column 9, lines 31-63

75. In regard to claim 145, Gurley disclosed:

the computer access interface further receives computer mouse commands from the computer processor and transmits the mouse commands on the non-dedicated serial channel to the remote access facility. Column 9, lines 31-42

76. In regard to claim 146, Gurley disclosed:

the computer access interface determines changes in the analog video signals and produces the digitized version of the analog video signals in accordance with the changes. Column 22, lines 52-67

77. In regard to claim 147, Gurley disclosed:

the computer access interface analyzes characteristics of the analog video signals and produces the digitized version of the analog video signals in accordance with results of said analysis of the analog video signal characteristics. Column 17, lines 19-54

78. In regard to claim 148, Gurley disclosed:

the analog video signals include RGB information including RGB components and wherein the computer access interface produces the digitized version of the analog video signals by applying a digitization process to each RGB component of the RGB information. Column 17, lines 19-54

79. In regard to claim 149, Gurley disclosed:

the digitization process includes analyzing phase characteristics of each RGB component. Column 17, lines 19-54

80. In regard to claim 150, Gurley disclosed:

the digitization process includes analyzing amplitude characteristics of each RGB component. Column 17, lines 19-54

81. In regard to claim 151, Gurley disclosed:

the computer access interface includes hardware defining at least a local video port and wherein the computer access interface supports a video pass-thru mode for continuously applying the video signal to the local video port of the computer access interface. Column 22, lines 52-67

82. In regard to claims 169-183, Gurley disclosed a video synchronization system between multiple computers. Gurley gave suggestion to use the video synchronization on a network. Gurley, column 23, lines 25-27. Column 22, lines 52-67 Column 17, lines 19-54 Sheets disclosed the basic setup of a local area network. Sheets, abstract. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the basic teachings of the LAN in Sheets with Gurley because Gurley specifically stated that a networked computer system could be used in implementation.

83. In regard to claim 169, Gurley disclosed:

a host processor and associated video memory and keyboard/mouse buffers; column 9, lines 6-42

a video digitizer coupled to the host processor that receives analog video signals from the target computer, samples the video signals, and stores the video signals in the video memory; column 17, lines 19-54

a keyboard/mouse interface that receives keyboard and mouse signals from the remote workstation and stores them in the keyboard/mouse buffers; and column 20, lines 29-42

the host processor operating a remote access and control program that transmits the contents of the video memory to the remote workstation and receives the contents of the keyboard/mouse buffers from the target computer, both over a communication link. Column 9, lines 43-67

84. In regard to claim 170, Gurley disclosed:

the host computer receives the keyboard and mouse signals from the remote workstation, stores the received keyboard and mouse signals in the buffers and forwards the contents of the keyboard/mouse buffers to a keyboard and mouse input on the target computer. Column 12, lines 29-43

85. In regard to claim 172, Gurley disclosed:

the communication link is a telephone line. column 10, lines 19-45

86. In regard to claim 173, Gurley disclosed:

the communication link is a logical data path. column 10, lines 19-45

87. In regard to claim 174, Gurley disclosed:

the communication link is a network. Column 10, lines 19-45

88. In regard to claim 175, Gurley disclosed:

the video digitizer includes a phase lock loop that produces a clocking signal having a frequency substantially equal to the time at which pixel values are transmitted in the video signal and a gating counter that passes the clocking signal to an analog to digital converter that samples the video signal during an active video portion of the video signal. Column 16, lines 1-30

89. In regard to claim 176, Gurley disclosed:

the video digitizer alternatively samples a single color video signal in a frame of video data and stores the samples in the video memory. Column 13, lines 40-66

90. In regard to claim 177, Gurley disclosed:

a synchronize detect circuit that detects vertical and horizontal synchronize signals from an analog video signal; column 14, lines 39-51

a microprocessor that determines a clocking rate at which the analog video signal should be sampled from the timing of the vertical and horizontal synchronize signals; column 16, lines 1-30

a clock signal generator that produces a clock signal at the clocking rate; column 16, lines 1-30

an analog to digital converter that is controlled by the clock signal to sample the analog video signal, and column 16, lines 1-30

a bus interface circuit that writes the samples of the analog video signal into the video memory of the host computer. Column 16, lines 1-30

91. In regard to claim 178, Gurley disclosed:

a phase lock loop circuit that compares the phase of the horizontal synchronize signal with the phase of a divided clocked signal; column 16, lines 1-30

a variable oscillator that produces the clocking signal that controls the analog to digital converter, wherein the clocking signal has a frequency that is dependent on the difference in phase between the horizontal synchronize signal and the divided clocking signal; and column 16, lines 1-30

a programmable divider that receives the clocking signal produced by the variable oscillator and produces the divided clocking signal that is fed to the phase lock loop circuit. column 16, lines 1-30

92. In regard to claim 179, Gurley disclosed:

a gating circuit that receives the clocking signal and passes the clocking signal to the analog to digital converter during an active video portion of the analog video portion of the analog video signal. column 16, lines 1-30

93. In regard to claim 180, Gurley disclosed:

a phase adjust circuit that adjusts the phase of the clocking signal. column 16, lines 1-30

94. In regard to claim 181, Gurley disclosed:

a selection circuit that alternatively selects a red, green, and blue component on the analog video signal to be sampled by the analog to digital converter. column 16, lines 1-30

95. In regard to claim 182, Gurley disclosed:

the analog to digital converter includes separate analog to digital converters to sample the red, green, and blue components of the analog video signal. column 16, lines 1-30

96. In regard to claim 183, Gurley disclosed:

the host computer operates a remote access and control program that transmits the contents of the video memory to a remote computer system. column 16, lines 1-30

97. Claims 126-128 and 152-153 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gurley in view of Lemon.

98. In regard to claims 126-128 and 152-153, Gurley disclosed a video synchronization system between host computers. Gurley, column 23, lines 25-27. Column 22, lines 52-67 Column 17, lines 19-54 Gurley failed to disclose a remote reboot system for a series of daisy chained computers. However, Lemon disclosed a remote rebooting system for networked computers. column 26, lines 28-37. Column 27, lines 55-56 Gurley suggested that it should be implemented with a network. Gurley, column 23, lines 25-27 Therefore, it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teachings of Lemon with the Gurley invention in order to allow for remote control of a locked computer system.

99. Claims 154-156 and 222-226 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farrand et al. (US 5,444,849) in view of Sheets.

100. In regard to claims 154-156 and 222-226, Farrand disclosed a network management system which notified an administrator on the occurrence of various events in the network. Farrand used the NetWare system (column 5, line 8), which tracked users who logged into the network at the time of Farrand's invention. Farrand supported reboots of a system. Column 9, lines 20-39. Farrand supported video and audio alerts to an administrator. Column 10, lines 8-30. Column 12, lines 20-67. Farrand was designed for use with a network. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use Farrand with the network taught by Sheets since Sheets was a LAN and Farrand was designed for use with a LAN.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey R. Swearingen whose telephone number is (571)272-3921. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on 571-272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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